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FIFTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

City of Worcester,

Year, 1929.

WORCESTER :
EBENEZER BAYLIS & SON, LTD., THE TRINITY PRESS.

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The Fifty-sixth Report of the Medical Officer of Health being that for the year 1929.

*To the Urban Sanitary Authority of the
City of Worcester.*

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Report for the Year 1929, being the Thirty-ninth Annual Report I have made to the Council.

The population of the City in the middle of 1929 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 52,320, which is 330 less than the estimate for the year 1928.

The health of the Citizens was much affected by a severe epidemic of Influenza which occurred during the early months of the year and 50 deaths were registered as directly caused by this disease.

THE BIRTH RATE per 1000 of the population was 15.4 which was a slight increase on the Rates of the two preceding years, but lower than the Rate in any year before 1927 (See Table I)

THE DEATH RATE was 15.4 per 1000 of the population. This is higher than any death rate since 1918. The Influenza epidemic was no doubt responsible for a good deal of the increased number of deaths under the headings of Old Age, Pneumonia, and Chronic heart disease.

The INFANT DEATH RATE was 60 per 1000 Births. The average figure for the 10 preceding years was 60. A lower deathrate was recorded in 4 of the 10 preceding years.

The better housing of the poorer Citizens still continues to be the most urgent of the problems for improving the health of the City. The Sanitary Inspector reports that 107 families at the end of 1929 were living in overcrowded houses. Second only to insufficient food, overcrowding is the factor inimical to good health, and the two together produce a condition of poor health which makes a person unable to resist the attack of disease and particularly an attack of Tuberculosis.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants have worked well, as this Report shows. An ancient City like this has its special drawbacks in old houses and crowded Courts and frequent inspections are necessary to avoid nuisances injurious to health.

The changes that have taken place during my term of office (39 years) have been very great. The most important has been the removal of the worst of the slums, demoralizing abodes, inimical also to health. This work began when Ald. H. A. Leicester was Chairman of the Health Committee, and the continued progress of this work was greatly aided by his able advocacy in the Committee and the Council.

I have to thank the City Council for the kind consideration given to the various proposals placed before them for the improvement of the health of the Citizens and hope that future years will be no less productive of good than the years during which I have had the honour to be your Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

MABYN READ

April 26th, 1930.

General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	3,662
Population (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	52,320
Number of Structurally separate dwellings (1921)						11,984
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£323,282
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,280

			Worcester.	*107 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the Population			15.4	16.6
Annual Death Rate	ditto	...	15.4	13.7
Tuberculosis (all kinds)	ditto	...	.82	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	ditto	...	.63	—
The Typhoid Fevers	ditto	...	0.00	0.01
Measles	ditto	...	0.00	0.12
Whooping Cough	ditto	...	0.00	0.99
Scarlet Fever	ditto	...	0.03	0.02
Diphtheria	ditto	...	0.05	0.09
Influenza	ditto	...	0.99	0.76
Infant death rate per 1,000 Births	...		60	79
Diarrhœa and Enteritis Death rate				
per 1,000 Births (under 2 years)			7.6	10.9

*Taken from the Registrar General's Report.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General has estimated the population in the middle of 1929 as 52,320. This is 330 less than his estimate for 1928.

The further from the last Census this estimate is made the more error is liable. There were in 1929, 268 houses completed and occupied. Reckoning the average family as 4, the houses gave accommodation to 1,080 persons.

The Census will presumably be taken in 1931 and when the figures are published the Rates of the years preceding can be adjusted accordingly.

The Birth-rate was 15.4 per 1,000 of the population.

THE NETT BIRTHS numbered 785, 404 males and 381 females. Of these 40 were illegitimate.

THE BIRTH-RATE for England and Wales was 16.3 and that for the 107 County Boroughs and Great Towns was 16.6.

THE DEATH-RATE was 15.4 per 1,000. The Rate for England and Wales was 13.4 and that for the 107 Great Towns was 13.7.

THE INFANT DEATH-RATE was 60 per 1,000 births. The Rate for England and Wales was 74 and that for the 107 Great Towns was 79.

Table II gives the cause of death of the 47 Infants dying before reaching the age of one year. Ten of these infants died during the first week of life, and 17 during the first month.

General Provision of Health Services for the City.

SMALLPOX. In the Report for the year 1928 it was mentioned that the Worcestershire County Council were building a Hospital on the site where the City Smallpox Hospital has been for many years.

This Hospital has been completed and provides excellent accommodation for the City and the adjacent area of the County.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, NEWTOWN ROAD. This Hospital provides wards for the admission of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

There are also buildings for persons suffering from Tuberculosis, 13 beds for men, 12 for women and 12 for cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

At Knightwick Sanatorium the City has 8 beds, 4 for men and 4 for women suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Worcester General Infirmary has 132 beds for Surgical and Medical patients ; one ward of 30 beds is reserved for children. The Orthopaedic Clinics and the Venereal diseases Centre are held in this building. Great efforts are being made to increase the Inpatient accommodation for patients.

The Worcester Guardians at their Institution at Tallow Hill have 160 beds for the sick and infirm and two small wards of 2 beds each for Maternity cases.

The Ophthalmic Hospital in Castle Street has 9 beds for Inpatients, and an Out patient Clinic on 3 days a week.

The Nursing Institution in The Tything has a small Maternity Hospital with 9 beds which admits patients from the City and County.

SOUTHBANK, Bath Road, is a Nursing House with accommodation for 17 patients, Maternity cases are admitted from County and City.

Ambulance Facilities.

The City Isolation Hospital has a Motor Ambulance which is kept at the Hospital.

The City Police have a Motor Van which can be used as an Ambulance in case of need.

The Order of St. John and the Red Cross Society have an Ambulance available at any time.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Provided by the City Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AT 54 LOWESMOOR :—

Medical Clinics ... 2 afternoons a week.

Weighing ,, ... 2 ,, ,,

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Monday and Tuesday afternoons and on Friday evening for persons at work by day.

SCHOOL CLINIC.—At Tudor House on Friday afternoon.

Provided by the City Council in conjunction with the
Worcestershire County Council.

VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE.—At the General Infirmary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.—At the General Infirmary on Wednesday afternoon.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—The City Council pay an Annual Grant of £50 to the City and County Nursing Association, and the District Nurses visit children when ill and carry out the directions of the visiting Doctor. They also visit adults when the Doctor requests them to do so, and Tuberculosis persons when they become bedridden.

THE CITY WATER. The treatment of the filtered water in the Pure Water Tank with Chlorine has been a great success. The Micro-organisms after 3 days cultivation have exceeded 10 on only 2 analyses. No *Bacillus Coli* has been discovered in 100 c.c. at any examination during the year.

This is a highly satisfactory result and is probably the reason for the absence of typhoid fever from the City during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Ralph Taylor) has furnished the following information of work done during the year.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—Following the practice adopted in previous years, a statement of the sanitary operations is furnished below. On reference to this, it will be seen that during the year 2,750 Nuisances were reported.

To abate these Nuisances, 522 Request Notices were served upon the responsible persons, and in 180 instances your Committee gave instructions for Statutory Notices to be served. In 4 instances, I had to ask the Health Committee to institute legal proceedings ; but in only one case was it

found necessary to actually serve a Summons, as the defects mentioned were remedied after despatching a special letter to the Owners concerned threatening proceedings.

In the case referred to, the Owner was summoned before the Magistrates for failing to comply with a Statutory Notice served upon him with reference to repairs to a certain house. The Owner was fined £1 1s. 0d. and 9s. Costs, and the Magistrates made an Order prohibiting the house in question to be used for human habitation.

REFUSE TIPS.—During the summer months, the Refuse Tips of the City again proved a source of nuisance to the inhabitants of the houses adjacent thereto. Serious complaints were received from time to time with regard to smells emanating from the tips and also from the nuisance caused by the swarms of flies and crickets which bred on the tips and infested the houses in the vicinity.

Many special visits to the Tips at Gregory's Mill, Henwick and Diglis, have been made by both the Medical Officer and myself, and on many occasions it was found that the complaints were justified and that the tips were swarming with flies and large surfaces of the tips were insufficiently covered with earth. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on two occasions, and on their instructions, requests were made in writing to the City Surveyor to take immediate steps to have the refuse on the tips better covered and to have the tips sprayed with a view to mitigating the nuisance from flies and crickets. The Streets Committee, on considering the matter, decided to close the tip at Henwick and also gave instructions for the remainder of the tips to be periodically sprayed.

Subsequent visits revealed that the tips were better conducted and that the spraying referred to had, to some extent, abated the nuisance from crickets and flies. It is highly probable that similar complaints will be made during the summer months unless steps are taken to deposit the refuse in smaller layers and to keep the tip covered with a sufficient quantity of earth. In my opinion, more labour both of men and horses is required if this is to be satisfactorily accomplished and further nuisance avoided.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1929.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) issued	...	...	522
„ „ „ (Statutory)	...	...	180
„ Letters sent with regard to Notices, etc.	...	...	848
„ Complaints received and investigated	...	...	461
„ Notices sent to Schools <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...	...	154
Rooms cleansed and limewashed...	...	...	644
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, etc., repaired	...	...	436
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	...	...	202
Damp walls cured	...	...	46
Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	...	...	122
„ floors and yards repaved or repaired	...	...	36
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	57
Sink waste-pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	...	...	28
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	126
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	67
Glazed stoneware gulley traps fixed	...	...	35
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed	...	...	127
„ flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	101
„ provided with new basins and traps	...	...	61
Defective joints in pans, traps, and flush pipes repaired	...	...	15
Houses provided with sufficient water supply	...	...	52
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	...	...	80
„ „ improper keeping of animals.	...	...	10
Accumulation of manure removed	...	...	13
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	295
Miscellaneous	...	...	243
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector	...	...	12
No. of references to City Surveyor with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul street gullies	...	...	23
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	202
Samples of Food and Drugs collected for City Analyst	...	...	208

INSPECTIONS.—This table shows the number of Inspections carried out during the year.

Housing Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	376
Public Health Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1350
Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1650
Infectious Disease, Visits to Houses	...	...	...	...	...	145
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	355
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	216
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	174
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	170
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	177
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	113
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	2110
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dust-bin Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	141
Food Shops and Markets	...	...	...	...	...	529
Places where Animals kept	...	...	...	...	...	53
Water Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	74
Drains smoke-tested	...	...	...	...	...	51

OVERCROWDING.—Of the 268 Council Houses erected during the year, 80 have been allotted to overcrowded families on our Register. Notwithstanding this, there are still 107 cases of overcrowding remaining to be dealt with. The majority of these families are in poor circumstances, and it seems that the only real solution of the problem of Overcrowding is the provision of more and more houses at a rental not exceeding 7s. per week.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT 1926.—As mentioned in my previous Report, briefly, the object of this Act is to improve existing houses, or convert buildings into dwellinghouses by securing from the Local Authority a Grant or Loan towards the expense. The Act does not apply to a house which would

be worth more than £400 after the improvements had taken place, nor must the improvement cost less than £50 per house. The maximum Grant is two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work and is limited to £100 per house. Under the Act, after completion of the works, only 3 per cent of the Owner's outlay is permissible as increased rent.

Only one fresh application was received during the year for assistance under this Act. This was in connection with suggested alterations and repairs to a block of houses in Talbot Street and South Street. Plans and Specifications were submitted to the Health Committee, which included additional w.c. and wash-house accommodation, and these were referred to the Ministry of Health for approval. In view of the fact, however, that the improvements, if carried out, would involve a sacrifice of light and air, the Ministry intimated that a doubt existed as to whether a Grant under the Act was permissible. The Health Committee finally decided that the giving of a Grant by the Council must be abandoned.

During the year it was found that the expenditure incurred on the Beaver Row and Little Park Street alterations had much exceeded the Estimate, and a further Grant of £100 was made by the Council, making a total Grant under the Act of £500.

No further applications for Grants or Loans under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act can be entertained after the 1st October 1931.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The total number of Offensive Trades as defined by the Ministry of Health Order of January 1913 and Section 112 of the Public Health Act 1875, is 46, as follows :—

- 30 Fish-friers
- 5 Tripe Boilers
- 3 Fellmongers
- 5 Rag and Bone Dealers
- 2 Hide and Skin and Fat Dealers
- 1 Gut Scraper.

Six applications for the establishment of the trade of a Fish-frier were received during the year, with the following results, viz :—

2 were refused.

One was withdrawn by the applicant.

One is pending alterations to premises.

Two refused registration, but question of temporary permission to be reconsidered by the Health Committee during next Hop-picking season.

Two Fish-friers have given up business during the year and have been written off the Register.

One Knacker Yard at Croft Road is licensed annually for slaughtering horses and cattle not intended for the food of man, subject to stringent rules and regulations as to the conduct of the trade.

The whole of the Offensive Trades have, on the whole, been well conducted and no complaints have been received of any serious nuisance therefrom. The various shops and business premises concerned have been periodically visited during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—No change has taken place with regard to the constitution of Common Lodging Houses during the year, and the total number of such houses is 9, providing accommodation for 183 lodgers.

Two of these houses are permanently registered, and the other seven Keepers are registered for a period of one year only under Section 69 of the Public Health Amendment Act 1907.

Visits are made to the Common Lodging Houses at frequent intervals, and during the year several of the keepers have been requested to keep the bedding in a more cleanly condition.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—During the year 15 Workshops have been struck off the Register, and 6 have been added thereto, leaving the number of Workshops on the Register at the 31st December 1929 at 184.

A total of 177 Factories and Workshops have been inspected during 1929.

On written Notice to the Owner or Occupier, the following works or improvements have been carried out:—

Workshops cleansed and limewashed...	...	...	2
Improved lighting of workshops	...	...	1
W.C.s repaired ...	...	...	6
Roofs of workshops repaired ...	...	...	2

Six Notices of infringement of the Public Health Acts were received from H. M. Inspector of Factories and were immediately dealt with.

One workshop in which young persons were employed and where no Abstract of the Factory Act was affixed, was reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	In- spections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Pro- secutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	18	1	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Bakehouses and Workshop Laundries)	147	5	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises)	12	—	—
Total	177	6	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro- secutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Re- medied. (3)	Referred to H.M. In- spector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS :				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ...				
Total ...	12	12	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

BAKEHOUSES.—At the close of the year, there were 45 Bakehouses on our Register. This includes 11 which are classified as “ Factory ” Bakehouses.

Seven bakehouses have either been closed or are not now in use, and there have been no additions to our Register during the year. There have, however, been changes of occupiers in connection with some of the bakehouses.

All the bakehouses have been periodically inspected and have been found to be fairly well conducted. It seems a real difficulty in some of the bakehouses to prevent a certain amount of flour etc., caking on the floors.

A complaint was received during the year from H.M. Inspector of Factories with regard to the general state of disrepair and bad ventilation of a bakehouse. A Notice was served upon the Occupier, and on reinspection it was found that he had taken steps to have the bakehouse properly cleansed and had also made some attempt to put the premises into something like order. The structure is a very old one and needs extensive alterations to bring it up to modern requirements.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—The following is a comparative table showing the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouses and the slaughtering fees received for the year ended 31st March 1930 and the previous five years, viz :—

		To March 31st.						
		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Beasts	...	1142	1486	1787	2027	2264	2275	2326
Sheep	...	4608	5741	7154	9704	10760	10410	9827
Calves	...	649	789	895	911	869	795	854
Pigs	...	3057	3967	3365	3155	4023	4246	3217
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	9456	11983	13201	15797	17916	17726	16224
		—						
Amount re-								
ceived for								
slaughter-								
ing	...	£336	£427	£451	£517	£589	£583	£547
		—						

For the year ended 31st March 1930 there has been a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouses. This was due to the scarcity and high price of pigs and also to the fact that for nearly a fortnight the slaughterhouses were unable to be used in consequence of floods.

Mr. Ralph Taylor, Chief Sanitary Inspector, attends the Public Slaughterhouses each morning, and all meat and internal organs are inspected before removal. The Manager, Mr. A. R. Underwood, keeps the premises well under control and exercises supervision over the animals slaughtered.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—At the end of 1929 there were 22 Registered Private Slaughterhouses and one Licensed Slaughterhouse in the City.

All the slaughterhouses, with one exception, are known as Registered Private Slaughterhouses and were in existence when

the powers under Section 127 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 came into operation in the City in 1858 and consequently they are not subject to the licencing provision of the Public Health Amendment Act 1890.

The slaughterhouses are regularly visited, sometimes two or three times per week, to see that the byelaws are complied with and to inspect as far as possible the meat killed therein. On several occasions it has been necessary to draw the attention of the Occupiers to the need for limewashing and for the removal of garbage.

Most of the Occupiers do their best to keep the slaughterhouses as clean and as in good order as their structures will permit, but situated as many of them are in close proximity to dwellings, some degree of annoyance and discomfort to the surrounding inhabitants is inevitable.

The Bye law 9 b is in operation in the City compelling the butchers to use a mechanically operated instrument for stunning cattle and calves before slaughter. There was some opposition at first, but as the slaughtermen now use the "Cash" Captive Bolt pistol, they speak well of its efficiency and exercise care in its manipulation. There is not the slightest doubt that the slaughtermen would not like to go back to their old methods.

Meat Regulations.

Regular visits have been paid to all butchers shops and stalls, also to food and provision shops, and generally these premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Several shops have been fitted with new fronts, tiled walls,

etc., and so altered as to bring them up to modern requirements.

It is pleasing to note that the old practice of handling meat by prospective purchasers has practically ceased ; this may in some part be due to the notices exhibited by many of the retail butchers requesting customers not to handle the meat, and also to the fact that the provision of glazed fronts has prevented this disgusting practice being carried on.

The preparation of cooked meats and the manufacture of meat pies is carried on by a few of the butchers, but mostly this occurs in shops which restrict themselves to the sale of pork only.

There has been a marked increase in the number of butchers who manufacture their own sausages, but the plant used for this purpose is for the most part quite modern and in many cases electrically driven. Samples have been taken under the Preservative Regulations to ascertain the amount (if any) of preservative in the sausage.

Speaking generally, all premises where products of the meat trade are prepared and stored for sale, have been found to be in a satisfactory condition. It is pleasing to note that the butchers immediately notify your Official when they discover any abnormal condition in carcase or organs during the process of slaughtering.

With regard to the handling and transport of meat, constant vigilance is necessary to ensure that the regulations governing the transport and handling of meat are complied with. Many butchers now use properly covered vans for the transport of meat from the Public Abattoir and cold stores. Several carriers have been cautioned with regard to the cleanliness of the cloths, and material covering the meat.

Many of the local butchers do a large retail trade in the villages and hamlets in the County, and one firm has a fleet of motors fitted with hooks, glass shutters and electric light, wherein to display their goods.

There has been no difficulty in getting butchers and slaughtermen to clean down after slaughtering, but attention has had to be drawn to the necessity of paying more attention to detail, particularly in the proper cleaning of the various instruments used in the process of slaughtering.

There is one Ice Store in the City owned by a private Company, and at one time this structure was hard pressed to meet the demands made upon it, but owing to the installation of private plants by most of the larger retail butchers the situation has changed and there is now ample accommodation there for those who have to make use of it. This Cold Store is constantly being visited by your Officials, both for inspecting the goods deposited there; but more particularly to inspect and examine carcasses of imported mutton for the detection of Lymphadenitis.

This Cold Store is used to a considerable extent by a large firm of Wholesale Meat Importers who supply not only the local trade but also to other towns.

Most of the butchers in a small way of business kill and dress their meat at the Public Slaughterhouses or else purchase meat killed and dressed by some of the owners of the Private Slaughterhouses. One or two of the multiple provision firms deal in imported meat only, and one firm who deal in pork only have their pigs killed and dressed at the Public Slaughterhouses.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of pigs killed on private premises. Only 53 notifications of slaughter were received, compared with 294 in 1928. This has been due to the scarcity of pigs and to the fact that the feeder has been able to get a good price for his animals in the Cattle Market.

All the meat stalls in the City are situated in a covered Market, controlled by the Markets Committee, and the majority of meat on sale at these stalls is either imported or has been killed and inspected at the Public Abattoir.

Food.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT 1928.—The number of samples of Food and Drugs submitted to the Analyst during the year 1929, was 181, namely :—120 under the Act, and 61 Test samples ; in addition to these, 2 samples of Cream and 8 samples of Ice-cream were taken for Bacteriological examination.

Of the 120 samples taken under the Act, 109 were certified to be genuine, and 11 adulterated ; and of the 61 Test samples mentioned above, only one was certified to be adulterated.

		1927		1928		1929	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Analysis ...	...	118	81	121	64	120	61
Adulterated ...	...	5	6	24	1	11	1
Adulterated per cent		4.24%	7.4%	19.8%	1.56%	9.17%	1.64%
Amount of Fines							
and costs ...	...	£7 19s. 0d.		£1 10s. 6d.		£7 2s. 0d.	

SAUSAGE.—Five of the adulterated samples mentioned above relate to purchases of sausage. Under the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, it is unlawful for

certain articles of food which contain preservatives to be sold without either a label being affixed thereto at the time of sale, or a Notice being exhibited in a conspicuous place in the shop denoting the presence of preservatives in the articles in question.

Two of the samples were purchased from small retailers, and at the time of sale there was no declaratory notice denoting the presence of preservative in the sausage, which, on analysis, proved to contain Sulphur Dioxide. A Test sample and a sample under the Act were then purchased from the Wholesaler, and both proved, on analysis, to contain Preservative. The two Retailers and the Wholesaler were summoned before the Magistrates: the former were each fined £1, and the Wholesaler was fined £2 and costs £1 11s. 6d.

MILK.—Out of a total number of 70 samples of milk purchased, 7 were certified by the Analyst to be adulterated. The following are the results and the action taken, viz :—

Sample No.	Where taken.	Result of Analysis.
50	On round from Dairyman	26.6% deficient in Fat.
69 & 70	At Place of Delivery from Farmer	Both samples 8.2% deficient in Non-fatty Solids.
1, 2 & 4	Direct from Cows	1.1%, 2.3% and 4.7% deficient in Non-fatty Solids respectively.

The Dairyman and farmer concerned attended the Health Committee, who, after carefully considering the case, decided not to prosecute; but both were Cautioned.

No. 92 On round from Dairyman. 20% deficient in Fat.

The Vendors attended the Health Committee and explained that the deficiency of fat must have been due to lack of stirring the milk, before drawing it from the churn. The Committee accepted the explanation, and on being Cautioned the Vendors gave an undertaking to provide means of stirring milk before sale. On the Health Committee's instructions, all the Dairy-men and Retail Purveyors of milk in the City were notified by circular letter that they must provide all churns with suitable means for stirring the milk and to take care that all milk is well stirred before being drawn from the churn for delivery to a customer.

The average composition of the 70 milk samples taken during the year compare as follows with the previous year, viz :—

	1929	1928
Fat	3.70%	3.42%
Non-fatty Solids	8.6 %	8.73%

The figures for 1929 are satisfactory when it is considered that 7 samples of milk were below the standard of the Ministry of Agriculture, viz :—Fat 3.0%, Non-fatty Solids 8.5%.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.—27 samples of Milk were, during the year, sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination, and with the exception mentioned in the paragraph relating to “Milk and Dairies Order,” all were certified to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

FLOUR.—A Test sample of Plain Flour was certified on analysis, to contain a trace of Persulphate. The Vendors were interviewed, and no further action was considered necessary.

ICE-CREAM.—Eight samples of Ice-cream were submitted during the year for Bacteriological examination. Five of the samples contained under 50,000 micro-organisms per cubic centimetre, which is considerably less than the standard prescribed for Grade “ A ” milk.

Three of the samples gave very high counts, and from inquiries which were made it seems that when fresh cream is used instead of milk for making Cream-ices, the counts are high. In each case great care was taken in the manufacture of the Cream-ices. If the public want Ice-cream made with cream, they must expect an excessive number of micro-organisms ; but “hasty deductions must not be drawn from large totals of bacteria in ice-cream, for many of the germs may be the harmless lactic bacteria always met with in milk, cream and butter.”

CREAM.—It is now unlawful for any preservatives to be added to Cream. 7 Test samples of Cream were taken during the year but each of these samples proved, on analysis, to be free from preservatives.

CONDENSED MILK.—6 samples of Condensed milk were submitted for analysis, and in each case the samples conformed to the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923, and were properly labelled.

UN SOUND FOOD.—During the year the following food has been destroyed as being diseased or unwholesome, viz. :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Cattle</i>	17 carcasses and organs.
	33 heads and tongues.

	19 all organs.
	57 lungs.
	7 livers.
<i>Pigs</i>	7 carcasses and organs.
	36 heads and organs.
	8 heads.
	10 all organs.
<i>Calves</i>	1 carcase and organs.

OTHER DISEASES.

<i>Cattle</i>	20 carcasses and organs.
	8 heads and tongues
	9 all organs.
	11 lungs.
	102 livers.
<i>Sheep</i>	22 carcasses and organs.
	53 livers.
	2 lungs.
<i>Lamb</i>	4 carcasses and organs.
<i>Pigs</i>	19 carcasses and organs.
	32 all organs.
<i>Calves</i>	6 carcasses and organs.
	2 lungs.
<i>Meat</i>	153 lbs.
<i>Fish</i>	326 lbs.
<i>Potatoes</i>	2016 lbs.
<i>Frozen Eggs</i>	11 lbs.
<i>Goat</i>	1 carcase.

Various Tins of Fruit, Condensed Milk, etc.

The total weight of food condemned during the year was:—
14 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. All the food was voluntarily
surrendered by the respective owners.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1926.—During the year, 5 applications were received for registration of Dairy premises, which were all granted. 3 Applications were also received from shopkeepers to sell sterilised milk in bottles, and these were granted subject to the milk being sold in the unopened receptacles.

One new Cowshed at Martley Road has been registered during the year. Eight Dairymen have given up business during the same period.

At the end of 1929 there were on our Registers :—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dairymen	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Retail Purveyors residing outside the City who retail milk in the City	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

COWSHEDS.—The Cowsheds have been regularly visited by the District Inspectors. The Council's Veterinary Inspector, accompanied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, have examined the cows in the various sheds in the City.

Any suspected animal was milked in the presence of these Officers, and the samples of the milk submitted for Bacteriological examination. With one exception, the samples of milk taken were certified on analysis to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

In my last Annual Report, I gave particulars of the steps that were taken to account for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in the mixed milk of 21 cows at one of our cowsheds in the City, and I reported that no satisfactory results were obtained.

Following the case up, a further sample of mixed milk was taken on the 10th June 1929, and six weeks later the City Analyst certified that this sample contained Tubercle Bacilli.

The same day, I visited the Cowsheds with the Veterinary Surgeon, and samples were taken from four individual cows which were regarded as suspicious, and samples were taken of the mixed milk from groups of the other cows.

On the 26th August 1929, the Analyst's report showed that Sample No. 26 from a Red Cow, contained Tubercle Bacilli. On visiting the cowsheds it was found that this cow had been slaughtered at the Knacker Yard a week previously because of a swollen udder, and the Veterinary Surgeon reported that the cow's udder was affected with Tuberculosis.

The only explanation that I can offer as to why we were unable to discover the cow giving the milk containing Tubercle Bacilli in the first place, is that it requires six weeks to make a full examination of the milk, and in the meantime this particular cow had dried off prior to calving and we were therefore unable to obtain a sample of her milk.

Further samples taken from the mixed milk of the cows have been certified to be free from Tuberculosis.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.—During the year the following samples have been taken from various Corn Merchants in the City, viz :—

Fertilizers—

Bone Flour	... ..	1 sample
Webb's Fertilizer (compound)		1 sample
Compound Fertilizer	...	1 sample
		—
		3
		—

Feeding Stuffs—

Fish Meal	...	...	...	2 samples
Biscuit Meal	...	...	...	2 samples.
Chicken Biscuit Meal			...	1 sample
Milk Meal	...	...	...	1 sample
Sharps	...	...	...	1 sample
Dairy Nuts	...	...	...	1 sample
Barley Meal	...	...	...	1 sample
Rice Meal	...	...	...	1 sample
Laying (Compound Meal)			...	1 sample

11

In each case, the samples were certified by the Analyst to be up to the standard mentioned on the Statutory Statement given on the article or posted in the shop or warehouse.

RAT CAMPAIGN.—The following is a copy of the Report which was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture in December last, with regard to the destruction of rats in the City for the year ended 11th November, 1929, viz :—

To

*The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following Report as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, on our activities in connection with the destruction of rats in the City during the past twelve months.

As mentioned in previous Reports, the Rat Campaign in the City is not confined merely to one week in the year,

but has been a continuous effort since the year 1919 when the Rat and Mice Destruction Act came into force ; a premium having been paid for every rat killed in the City and brought to the Health Office throughout this period.

When it is estimated that a pair of rats can breed a thousand in one year, and in four years the alarming total of 10 millions, I venture to suggest that the following figures prove that the results of our efforts in this direction have proved efficacious, viz :—

Number of dead Rats brought to the Health Office from February 1919 to 11th November 1929			...	31,479
				<hr/>
				Year Ended
			11th Nov. 1929	10th Nov. 1928
Number of dead Rats brought to the Health Office			...	4,240
				4,585
			Rat week 1929	Rat week 1928
Ditto	ditto	...	319	242

Although the tables given above show the number of rats definitely accounted for, yet, in addition to these, must be added those which are destroyed by other means. On application, various kinds of poison baits are supplied when it is found that trapping methods would be useless, and it is difficult to report with any degree of certainty the number of rats killed in this manner.

During the whole of the year, wire cages have been loaned and large single captures in these traps have been

reported from rat-catchers from time to time. Two catches are specially worth noting. In the one case in a single night 24 live rats were captured in one cage, and 18 live rats were captured in like manner on another occasion. Trapping seems to be the most efficient method in the extermination of rats, as when poisons are used there is always an element of uncertainty as to the results, and also there is a possibility that the rats may carry the poisons away from the baiting places to areas accessible to other animals.

During the Official Rat Week, 4th to 9th November 1929, in addition to the reward of 4d. per rat killed in the City and brought to the Health Department, special Posters of a conspicuous nature were exhibited throughout the City calling the attention of the Public to the need for speedy extermination of every rat known to be infesting their premises. Also, two prizes were offered for the largest catches of the week, with the result that special efforts were put forward by rat-catchers with their ferrets and dogs in and about old and rat-infested premises. The first prize was won by a man whose total for the week was 48, and a total of 44 rats qualified for the second prize. It is interesting to remark that one of the rat-catchers went to the trouble of holding a post-mortem upon a doe-rat and found that had the rat lived, she would soon have had 16 offspring.

During the year, the manholes to the sewers in the central part of the City have been periodically baited, and the poisons have been readily taken.

It must be understood that a constant reinfestation must occur in an ancient City like Worcester abounding in old fashioned houses and courts, together with its proximity to the River Severn and Canals. It is therefore very necessary

that the rat campaign should be continued throughout the year. In my opinion, the granting of a small reward for every rat killed in the City promotes the active interest of the Public, and the outlay of approximately £80 per annum is money exceedingly well spent.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obedient Servant,
RALPH TAYLOR.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Guildhall,
Worcester.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.—The following is a copy of my Report to the Health Committee on our activities in connection with the Canal Boats Acts for the year 1929. A copy of the Report has been sent to the Ministry of Health.

Health Department,
Guildhall,
Worcester.
14th February 1930.

To
*The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act 1884 requires a Report to be sent annually to the Ministry of Health as to the steps taken by your Local Authority to enforce the above Acts.

During the year ended 31st December 1929 the number of boats inspected was 31, compared with 28 in 1928. Of this number, 27 were found to be in good order, and the following four infringements were found on the remaining boats, viz :—

Boats not properly marked	...	...	...	...	1
Cabins not sufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Cabins required to be re-painted	...	...	...	...	1
Cabins without proper water-vessels	...	...	...	...	1

These defects were remedied after sending notices or letters to the Owners or Masters of the boats, and in no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

During the severe frost in the early part of the year, some fifteen canal boats were ice-bound for some weeks at Diglis Locks, but most of the occupiers returned to their homes at Gloucester and the remaining men signed on at the Labour Exchange.

Mr. Owen J. Llewellyn, His Majesty's Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, has visited the City on two occasions with regard to the canal boats carrying petrol to the large depots which have been established in the City. Under the Canal Boats Acts, all registered boats should be furnished with a stove and chimney for cooking and heating purposes, and it has been found exceedingly difficult for this regulation to be complied with in boats which carry some 60,000 gallons of petrol.

The total registered accommodation on the 31 boats inspected was for 93 Adults, and the total number occupying same equalled 65 adults. Of these, 50 were men, 9 women, 5 children between 5 and 12 years, and 7 children under

5 years. In each case, the Masters had homes other than the boats, and the children attended school when at home or at the end of their journey.

The total number of boats on our Register at the end of 1929 was 124. Of this number, I believe 43 to be in use or available for use, and 81 boats which cannot be traced. No application was received during the year for re-registration.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

RALPH TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Infectious Diseases, their prevalence and control.

SMALLPOX.—No case of this disease has been notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—During 1929, 75 persons were notified and 72 were admitted to the City Hospital. Of the 75 cases 5 were secondary, that is occurring in a family in which a previous cases had been notified. Eleven of the persons were adults.

There was one death, a woman who lived only 4 days after being attacked.

DIPHTHERIA.—Forty-four persons were notified, of whom 6 were adults. There were 36 admitted to Hospital.

Three deaths occurred in children all under 5 years of age. In 2 of these the child lived less than forty hours after admission to Hospital.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.—There was no case of either of these diseases notified during the year.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.—A child aged 7 admitted to the wards of the General Infirmary was diagnosed as suffering from this disease. A good recovery took place.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—One person aged 60 was notified and sent by her doctor into the wards of the General Infirmary, where she died. No other member of the household had any illness suggestive of this disease.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

ACUTE POLIO ENCEPHALITIS.

No case of these diseases was notified during the year.

ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.

There were 162 persons notified suffering from some form of Acute Primary Pneumonia during the year and 28 of them died.

The following Table gives the grouping of the 162 cases in age periods and the deaths occurring in each group. One half of the cases were in the first quarter of the year.

	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	over 65 yrs.	Total.
Cases	14	49	20	14	24	23	18	162
Deaths	3	4	—	—	5	7	9	28

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—A severe epidemic occurred during the first Quarter of the year. Of the 45 deaths registered as directly due to this disease, 33 were in persons over 55 years of age. This disease was also the cause of death of many persons enfeebled by chronic disease of the heart or lungs.

TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 91 persons notified during the year 74 being pulmonary cases and 17 with the disease in other parts of the body. Five of the pulmonary patients were ill before coming to reside in the City.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Of the 74 pulmonary cases, 45 were males and 29 females, five died within a week of notification, 4 others within a month and 7 more within 6 months.

The ages of the persons when notified are set out in the Table on page 39.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The 17 cases were classified as follows :—

Spine	...	...	3
Joints	...	...	5
Bones	...	...	1
Abdomen	...		4
Meninges of Brain			2
Glands	...	...	2

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Three Clinics are held weekly as in previous years, on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday ; and on Friday evenings for those patients who are at work during the day.

The number of persons seen at the Dispensary was 236, of these being Contacts. The total number of attendances 51 during the year was 715.

The Council granted food (milk and eggs) to patients subsequent to their discharge from Sanatorium, to enable them to maintain their strength until fit to resume work.

Mr. Matley Moore gave Dental treatment to 42 patients, including the patients resident at Newtown Hospital. Dentures were provided for 3 patients.

It is very desirable that those patients should have their mouths free from any septic infection if they are to have the best chance of recovery.

The Orthopaedic Nurse, Miss Woods, has done excellent work in visiting at their homes the patients who have undergone Surgical treatment for Tuberculosis of the joints in the General Infirmary and at Newtown Hospital. This skilled supervision in the homes detects any signs of relapse and ensures proper use of the apparatus provided.

The Tuberculosis Nurse, Miss Cooke, gives whole time service to the work of the Dispensary, attending the Clinics, visiting the patients in their homes, and seeing that every care is taken to prevent the spread of infection. With this object 2,820 visits was paid to the patients houses during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1925.—No tuberculosis person was found employed in the handling or distributing of Milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1925, SECTION 62.—It has not been necessary to take any action under this Section of the Act.

The Tables that follow are compiled on Forms sent from the Ministry of Health and give the Statistics of Notification ; the classification of these cases (Table 1) ; and the immediate result of residential treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications for the year 1929.

	No. of Notifications on Form "A."											No. of Notifications on Form "B."		No. of Notifications on Form "C."		
	Primary Notifications.											Total.		Total Notifications on Form "B."	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Total.											Total.				
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10			10 to 15
Age periods:																
Pulmonary.																
Males .....	...	1	1	2	6	7	6	9	4	2	2	40	...	...	...	21
Females .....	...	...	3	1	5	10	7	2	4	1	1	34	...	...	...	16
Non-Pulmonary.																
Males	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Females .....	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 30th December, 1928, to the 28th December, 1929, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods :	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards	Total Cases.
	Pulmonary Males ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	7
“ Females...	1	2	...	...	3
Non-pulmonary Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ Females...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Source of Information.												
No. of Cases.												
Pulmonary.												
Non-pulmonary.												
Death Returns (from local Registrars transferable deaths from Registrar General	3	...	1
Posthumous notifications...	1	...	1
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)...	6	...	...

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR
DISPENSARIES) DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	31	22	2	2	5	5	5	2	36	27	7	4
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	2	3
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	9	8
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	11	18
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	6	4
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed	112	117	25	25	15	17	9	17	127	134	34	42
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—

1.	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1929	223
2.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	2
3.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	3
4.	Died during the year	36
5.	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months.	21
6.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	715
7.	Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	99
8.	Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
	(a) "Light" treatment	470
	(b) Other special forms of treatment	-
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	45
10.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants	2
	(b) Otherwise	6

11.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes 	10
12.	Number of visits by Nurse to Homes for Dispensary purposes 	2,820
13.	Number of	
	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined... ...	283
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 	2
14.	Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December... 	211
15.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 	28
16.	Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :	
	(a) Form G.P. 17 	37
	(b) Form G.P. 36 	42

TABLE II.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1929.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
		"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones & Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males	—	4	10	3		17
Adult Females	—	4	12	13		29
Children under 15	—	—				
Total	—	8	22	16		46

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1929.

			In Institu- tions on Jan 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	11	33	23	4	17
		F.	15	29	25	4	15
	Chil.	M.	2	4	4	—	2
		F.	8	5	5	—	8
Number of Obser- vation Cases	Adts.	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	2	1	—	—
		F.	—	2	1	—	1
	Total		36	75	60	8	43

TABLE III.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF
PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED
FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1929.

Classification on admission to the Institution.			Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Total
				Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			
				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			Quiescent Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Quiescent Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	2	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	9
				1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Quiescent Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	2	-	4	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	13
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Quiescent Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	5
				2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
				3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones & Joints Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	9		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Abdominal Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Other Organs Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Peripheral Glands Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improve't Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.	Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Non-tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1			
	Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3			

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

KNIGHTWICK SANATORIUM.—The City Council retains 8 beds at this Institution, 4 for men and 4 for women.

On January 1st 1929 there were in residence eight patients, 4 men and 4 women. During the year 19 patients were admitted and 21 discharged. No deaths occurred during the year.

NEWTOWN HOSPITAL.—The admissions and discharges during the year were as follows :—

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.
In residence on Jan. 1st			
1929 	6	11	10
Admitted during the			
year 	24	19	13
	—	—	—
	30	30	23
Discharged during the			
year 	14	13	12
Died during the year ...	4	4	
	—	—	—
	18	17	
In residence on Decem-			
ber 31st, 1929 ...	12	13	11
	—	—	—

There are 23 patients with Surgical Tuberculosis among the number above recorded, 3 men, 3 women and 17 children. These patients were under the care of Mr. Norman Duggan.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.—During the months of the year when no direct sunlight was available the patients with surgical Tuberculosis 16 in number, were treated with Artificial Light daily. This treatment was given $6\frac{1}{2}$ months during the year. One woman with Abdominal Tuberculosis

was also treated with great improvement to the local condition and to her general health. In addition 4 children admitted for observation, greatly benefited by this treatment.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.

The Clinics for this work are held at the General Infirmary on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. The Medical Officer in charge is Mr. T. Bates, F.R.C.S. Persons requiring treatment at other times are seen by the House Surgeon. There are beds available in the wards for patients who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, require Inpatient treatment.

The following resume of the work carried on during 1929 has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Patients under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1929 ...	20	25	65	9	4	3	89	37
New Patients during 1929	26	16	69	27	24	21	119	64
Patients who ceased at- tendance before com- pletion of treatment	20	11	27	9	...	...	47	20
Transferred to other Centres ...	6	4	11	2	...	...	17	6
Patients discharged ...	2	3	31	13	...	...	33	16
Under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1930 ...	21	24	71	15	6	4	98	43
Out-patients attendances—								
At Medical Clinics ...	729	318	598	297	68	147	1395	762
For intermediate treatment ...	...	...	3916	292	...	...	3916	292
Aggregate number of In-patient days ...	90	193	188	307	19	16	297	516

Of the 42 patients suffering from Syphilis and seen for the first time during 1929, 15 were residents in the City ; of the 96 new Gonorrhæal patients 53 lived in the City.

The cost of this work during 1929 was £550, £286 for Out-patients and £264 for Inpatients. The Ministry of Health repay 75 per cent of the total cost.

The number of new patients coming for treatment during 1929 was a little higher than for the two previous years. Also the number, who ceased coming for treatment before completion of the course, was greater than in 1928. This is an unsatisfactory feature, as every effort is made to encourage regular attendance until a cure is effected.

The pathological and bacteriological examinations are made at the Laboratory of the City of Birmingham. There were 84 specimens sent from the Treatment Centre and 155 from private practitioners.

The Prevention of Blindness.

The Staff of the Ophthalmic Hospital does valuable work for the prevention of Blindness.

Any person having any injury to the Eyes is seen on application at the Hospital, and there are nine beds for persons who, in the opinion of Dr. St. Clare Roberts, require Inpatient treatment.

Infants who suffer from Ophthalmia are seen and treated at any time and admitted to the wards if considered necessary.

The Midwives have been instructed in the methods of prevention of Ophthalmia, and are prompt in advising mothers to take the infant to the Hospital for treatment.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

BY DR. MARION B. ANDREWS.

STAFF, SCHEME OF WORK AND PREMISES.—There has been no change during the year.

HOME VISITING, MEDICAL AND WEIGHING CLINICS.—Details as to numbers visited are given in Tables I, II, and III. The figures show an increase of attendance of both women and children at the medical clinics and also at the weighing clinics.

DENTAL CLINICS.—Mr. Matley Moore reports that he has treated 55 women and 22 children, an increase of 5 and 8 respectively over 1928. The women made 186 visits, the children 27. For the women 345 teeth were extracted, in 19 cases under general anaesthesia, and in 11 cases under local anaesthesia, and 7 were treated in others ways. For the children 32 teeth were extracted, 1 under general and 11 under local anaesthesia, and 31 received other forms of treatment. Dentures were supplied to 20 women, a marked increase over the 13, 8 and 4 of the three previous years. As the women, with one or two exceptions, have paid for their own dentures, this indicates a most satisfactorily steady growth in appreciation of the importance of dental hygiene fostered by the work of this Clinic.

CLASSES FOR MOTHERS.—The attempt made, as described in my last report, to weed out those mothers who had come to look on the class as merely a way of spending a pleasant afternoon, in favour of newer ones who really wished to learn, was continued, the result being naturally a smaller number on the register, but a decidedly higher level of attainment. More systematic teaching was aimed at, and great stress was laid

on regularity of attendance, a special prize being given for this at the end of the term, as well as prizes based on written examination papers.

DINNERS.—Our best thanks are again due to Mrs. Duncan who continues most kindly to supervise this valuable branch of our work. Expectant and nursing mothers were supplied with 5,831 hot dinners of two courses—meat, potatoes and vegetables with either a milk or suet pudding,—at a cost of £166 15s. 6d., a little less than 7d. a dinner, against a cost of 8½d. in 1928. This decrease in cost has not been obtained by any decrease in quality or quantity. On the contrary an improvement in both has been the result of a change in the kitchen staff made in the early part of the year. The dinners are as far as possible in the time at their disposal, supervised by the Health Visitors, and every mother has first to be seen by the Medical Officer, and afterwards to bring her baby to be weighed regularly.

All dinners are eaten on our premises, except when the mother is actually confined to bed, or is excused attendance on account of some physical infirmity.

HOME HELPS.—Of the value of these I have spoken in former reports. They were supplied to 97 women this year at a cost of £48 10s.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS.—Of the 832 Live Births and 31 Still Births notified to us :—

Midwives Notified	...	660	Live and	21	Still Births.
Doctors	„	16	„	0	„
Maternity Nurses notified	...	32	„	0	„
Parents notified		3	„	0	„
General Infirmary notified		7	„	5	„
Master of Workhouse	...	22	„	0	„
Maternity Hospital	...	77	„	5	„
South Bank Nursing Home		4	„	0	„

TREATMENT AT THE INFIRMARY.—Under the City Council's scheme one woman and 84 children were sent to the Infirmary for treatment.

Of these 13 were sent to the Orthopaedic department, and 21 to the Ear, Nose and Throat department. One case of hare lip, 8 cases of naevus, 18 of phimosis and 4 of hernia were sent in for operation. The remaining cases included tongue tie (7), skin affections (3), and various minor ailments and accidents.

MIDWIFERY FEES.—The following is a statement of the claims dealt with under the Midwives' Act, 1918:—

	Midwives.	Doctors	Total
Number of Claims ...	28	172	200
Amount of Claims ...	£26/12/0	£284/0/	£310/12/0
Excused all payment ...	24	25	49
Left City ...	2	4	6
Paid direct to Dr. ...	—	1	1
Midwives' Claims disallowed	2	—	2
Doctors Claims disallowed	—	1	1
Paid Insurance Scheme fee	—	135	135
To repay in full ...	—	4	4
Amount to be recovered in full payments ...	—	£8/8/0	£8/8/0
To repay in part ...	—	2	2
Amount to be recovered in part payments ...	—	£2/12/6	£2/12/6

A total sum of £11/0/6 to be recovered from 6 persons and of this

2 completed payments to the amount of	£2	2	0
3 had made part payments to the amount of ...		17	0
1 was reported to the Health Committee owing ...		1	10 6
3 still owe		6	11 0
		<hr/>	
		£11	0 6
		<hr/>	

At the end of 1928 55 doctors and 4 midwives' claims were received too late for investigation. Of these, 12 doctors and 4 midwives' claims were excused all payments, 40 had paid Insurance Scheme fee, 1 had left the City, 1 paid the Doctor direct and 1 was required to pay part of the fee £1 3s. 0.d

Add this 1 to the 5 who still owed sums amounting to £6 7s. 6d. making a total of 6 persons owing £7 10s. 6d. Of these

1 was remitted by the Committee amounting ...	£1	16	6
1 was found to have paid Insurance Scheme fee			
and therefore was not asked to pay		2	2 0
3 were reported to the Health Committee owing		3	9 0
1 still owes			3 0
		<hr/>	
		£7	10 6
		<hr/>	

INFANT DEATHS.—With 47 deaths out of 785 births our infant mortality rate was 60.8, the same as last year.

Of these deaths 14 occurred before the eleventh day, which is the day on which our Health Visitors pay their first visit, due to prematurity or some accident or condition associated with birth. Of the remainder 4 were attributed to influenza

of which we had an outbreak in February and March, while 11 were due to respiratory and 6 to gastric affections.

In conclusion I have again to thank Mrs. A. Spreckley, Miss Glenny and Miss Jacomb for their help, given with the regularity which more than doubles its value, and without which it would be very difficult for our Health Visitors to cope with the increasing work of the Weighing Clinics ; also Miss Steel and the girls of the Secondary School for a truly munificent gift of useful and beautiful clothing ; and Mrs. Sanders for shawls, cot blankets and money for the annual tea, which she increased our debt of thanks by attending, and giving away the prizes earned by the Class Mothers. Inspector Baxter, N.S.P.C.C. has again most kindly given us much help with difficult cases, while to Miss Tree and the Infant Health Society we are, as ever, deeply indebted for Dispensary Letters, dental and surgical appliances, and milk and others assistance for cases of pneumonia.

TABLE I.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits paid to the Homes by the Health Visitors.

A.			First	Return.	Total.
	To Infants under 1 year	...	670	5,793	6,463
	To Children 1-5 years	...	—	—	5,416
	To Expectant Mothers	...	239	435	674
	To Mothers after confinement		—	—	34
			—	—	—
	Total	... ..	909	6,228	12,587
			—	—	—

B.						Total Visits.
To cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ „ Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ „ „ Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ „ „ Epidemic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	68
„ „ „ Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						144

C.						
In connection with :—						
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	28
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	30
Midwifery Fees	...	...	...	...	...	124
Dental Cases	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1814
Total						2017

D.						
Total Visits paid on District :—						
Group A	...	...	...	...	...	12,587
„ B	...	...	...	...	...	144
„ C	...	...	...	...	...	2,017
Total						14,748

TABLE II.

CLINICS HELD BY THE M. & C.W. MEDICAL OFFICER.

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	20	20	20	22	82
2. Attendances					
Infants under 1 year					
First Visits ...	77	85	81	113	356
Return Visits ...	93	113	116	140	462
Total ...	170	198	197	1253	818
Children 1-5 years					
First Visits	4	7	4	7	22
Return Visits	79	93	106	135	413
Total ...	83	100	110	142	435
Ante-Natal Women					
First Visits ...	38	34	35	43	150
Return Visits ...	7	9	12	12	40
Total ...	45	43	47	55	190
Post-Natal Women—					
First Visits ...	—	3	—	2	5
Return Visits ...	74	60	73	97	304
Total ...	74	63	73	99	309
Special Women					
First Visits ...	5	5	8	6	24
Return Visits ...	14	20	18	23	75
Total ...	19	25	26	29	99
Total Attendances					
Children ...	253	298	307	395	1,253
Women ...	138	126	146	183	598
Total	391	424	453	578	1,851

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
3. Number who made more than one visit—					
Infants under 1 year	38	55	60	62	215
Children 1-5 years ...	10	13	15	15	53
Ante-Natal Women ...	5	5	8	11	29
Post-Natal Women ...	30	25	32	37	124
4. Average Attendance per Session—					
Children ...	12.6	14.9	15.3	18.0	15.2
Women ...	6.9	6.3	7.3	8.3	7.2
Total ...	19.5	21.2	22.6	26.3	22.4

TABLE III
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WEIGHING CENTRES.

	South.	North.	West.	Central	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	46	46	46	45	183
2. Total Visits—					
Infants under 1 year ...	409	986	737	1219	3351
Children 1-5 years ...	57	66	77	193	393
Total Children ...	466	1052	814	1412	3744
Expectant Mothers ...	2	46	24	78	150
Other Women ...	160	173	220	216	769
Total Women ...	162	219	244	294	919
3. Average Attendance per Session—					
Children ...	10.1	22.8	17.7	31.3	20.4
Women ...	3.5	4.7	5.3	6.5	5.0
Total	13.6	27.5	23.0	37.8	25.4
4. First Visits					
Children ...	70	89	83	159	401
Expectant Mothers	1	19	18	20	59
Total ...	71	108	101	179	459
5. Classes for Mothers—					
Number of Meetings ...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of Women enrolled	...	...	...	...	48
Total Attendances ...	...	...	...	...	221

Incidence of certain Diseases occurring among Women and Children.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—During the year, 12 cases were reported, with one death. The patient was suffering at the time of the confinement from Lymphangitis of the left leg. The patient was treated after the confinement in the Wards of the General Infirmary. The other causes of the Pyrexia given by the Doctors in attendance were, Influenza, 3, Pleural effusion 1, Ceasarian Section 1, Abscess of Breast 1, Pneumonia 1. In 4 instances no cause was found.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Five cases were reported during the year, with three deaths, all certified as being caused by Septicaemia.

In each of the deaths it was the woman's first pregnancy. In one case (an illegitimate birth) there had been no arrangements made by the mother for the Confinement, which was instrumental, and the room was dirty. In another case a Midwife was at the birth. In the remaining case a Doctor was engaged and attended the confinement, which was a normal one.

All the women were admitted for treatment to the Wards of the General Infirmary.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—There were 10 cases notified, 5 being from the Ophthalmic Hospital. In only one case was the disease severe. This child died from Influenza on the eighth day from birth.

MEASLES.

WHOOPING COUGH.

No deaths from either of these diseases were registered during the year.

THE NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

There is only one Nursing Home in the City, namely Southbank, in the Bath Road. It is registered under the Midwives and Maternity Act. It is maintained in excellent order in all ways.

REGISTRATION OF STILLBIRTHS.—The Stillbirths registered numbered 33, of which 18 were males and 15 females. Two were illegitimate, 1 male and 1 female.

MIDWIVES.—Fourteen Midwives notified their intention to practice during the year.

With 2 exceptions these midwives hold the C.M.B. certificate.

Nine of the Midwives are in private practice and 5 are on the Staff of the City and County Nursing Institution.

The Midwives attended 516 cases of confinement and called in Medical help in 99 cases.

There were 64 women resident in the City who were confined in the Maternity Hospital attached to the City and County Nursing Association in the Tything.

Voluntary Insurance Scheme.

During the year 304 persons paid the fee of 3s. 6d.	£	s.	d.
the total sum amounting to 	53	4	0

During the year 168 doctors' claims were received			
making a total of 	266	7	6

The Total Fees received were equal to 19.5 per cent. of the Total Claims.

Of the 168 doctors' claims received 78 persons had paid the Insurance fee.

MIDWIVES.—30 Claims were received from Midwives, who were unable to obtain payment from the patients. Of these 21 claims were sent in from the Nursing Association.

Of the 30 claims, 1 person only had paid the Voluntary Insurance Scheme Fee.

Sanitary Administration.

STAFF.—The only change that has taken place in the Staff of the Department during the year was the dismissal of a male clerk and the appointment of another in his place.

The whole time officials are Dr. Mabyn Read, Medical Officer, who acts as Tuberculosis Officer and has charge of the patients in the City Hospital Newtown Road, and the City patients in the Small pox Hospital in the Tolladine Road. He also does the Medical Work for the Committee dealing with Mental Deficiency.

Dr. Marion B. Andrews who is School Medical Officer, and Assistant Medical Officer, having charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and directing the work of the four Health Visitors.

Mr. Ralph Taylor, the Chief Inspector who has two Assistant Inspectors.

In the Health Office at the Guildhall is a Senior and two Junior Clerks. In the Maternity and Child Welfare Office are three Lady Clerks (but two give part time to School work).

There are four Health Visitors.

There is a Nurse for the Tuberculosis Dispensary work.

The Officials giving part time service are :

Mr. Norman Duggan, F.R.C.S., who carries out the Orthopaedic work for the Tuberculosis patients at the Newtown Hospital and is in charge of the Orthopaedic Clinic at the General Infirmary.

There is also a specially trained Orthopaedic Nurse, who attends the Clinics and visits the patients in their homes.

Mr. Matley Moore acts as Dental Surgeon to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and to the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Chemical and Bacteriological examinations are made in the Laboratory of the County Council at the Shirehall. During the year swabs from throat and nose were sent in by Medical men for diagnostic purposes. The Medical Officer also sent swabs taken from patients at the City Hospital. Sputum was sent for examination in instances.

Housing.

The City Engineer has kindly sent me the following information of the number and character of the houses built by the Corporation to the end of 1929.

Act.	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms and parlour	4 Bedrooms and parlour	Total
1919	15	107	57	12	191
1923	2	32	6	—	40
1924	200	568	46	—	814
Erected under un- healthy Area Scheme		12	10	4	26

During 1929, 268 houses were completed, 102 with 2 bedrooms and 166 with 3 bedrooms.

Of the overcrowded families on the Inspectors Register, 80 were transferred to new Council houses during 1929. There were at the end of that year 107 families overcrowded, mostly of the poorer classes and these are unable to pay more than 7s. a week rent.

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection :—

- (1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing Acts) 1726
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 ... 376

- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 15
- (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 266

2. Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 280

3. Action under Statutory powers :—

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Town Planning Act 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit :—

(a) By Owners—work now being done ... 2

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close... Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 102

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied :—

(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	93
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners					Nil

C. Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of Housing Town Planning etc. Act 1909 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	16
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	15
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	8
(5) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	14

Year.	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate.	of Non- Residents regis- tered in the District.	of Residents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1000 nett births		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1919	49,000	817	815	16.6	670	13.6	62	38	50	61	646	13.1
1920	49,248	1141	1142	23.2	679	13.8	57	19	77	67	641	13.01
1921	49,160	989	993	20.1	643	13.1	65	26	60	60.4	604	12.3
1922	49,240	970	975	19.8	715	14.5	70	20	65	67	665	13.5
1923	49,860	934	931	18.5	593	11.9	68	23	53	57	548	10.9
1924	50,220	889	865	17.2	698	13.89	70	40	44	50.8	668	13.28
1925	50,230	916	865	17.2	700	13.9	85	30	55	63.6	645	12.8
1926	50,660	874	855	16.8	665	13.1	71	31	46	53.8	625	12.3
1927	50,890	802	761	14.9	716	13.06	92	31	46	60	655	12.8
1928	52,650	829	784	14.8	760	14.4	78	34	46	59	716	13.6
1929	52,320	838	785	15.4	842	16.1	72	37	47	60	807	15.4

TABLE II.

INFANT MORTALITY 1928. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED
CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	2	...	I	I	...	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	9
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis (including Colitis)	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	2	2	I	...	...	6
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I
Premature Birth	...	6	...	I	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	I	...	2	...	3	I	...	...	...	...	4
Inanition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	2	3
			10	2	5	...	17	7	10	7	6	47	

Nett Births registered in the year

legitimate 745.

illegitimate 40.

Nett Deaths in the year

legitimate infants .

illegitimate infants .

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											All Ages.
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	45-	65-	85-		
1	Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Epidemic Influenza	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	11	23	5	50	...
5	Scarlet Fever .....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
6	Diphtheria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Paratyphoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Diarrhæa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Epidemic Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Enteritis	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	3
12	Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3
13	Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
16	Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
17	Septicæmia .....	...	1	...	...	3	5	12	11	1	...	33	3
18	Tuberculosis of Lungs .....	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2
19	Tuberculosis of Meninges	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
20	Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Osteo Arthritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	32	58	6	103	...
24	Cancer .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	...	9	3
25	Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	3
26	Anæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Premature Birth	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Injury at Birth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Congenital Defects	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Debility at Birth	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Marasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Old Age .....	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	13	39	5	8	1
33	Apoplexy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Softening of Brain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	12	...
37	General Paralysis of Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
38	Other forms of Insanity .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	2
39	Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Diseases of the Spinal Cord .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
41	Endocarditis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	28	23	7	73	...
42	Myocarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	43	5	56	...
43	Arterio Sclerosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	27	1	38	...
44	Acute Bronchitis	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	17	9	36	...
45	Chronic Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	22	2	33	...
46	Lobar Pneumonia .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	9	...	23	...
47	Lobular Pneumonia	9	8	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	25	...
48	Other Lung Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	...
49	Diseases of Stomach	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...
50	Appendicitis .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
51	Obstruction of Intestines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	6	...
52	Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
53	Other Diseases of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
54	Peritonitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
55	Acute Nephritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	...
56	Bright's Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	11	...
57	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	...
58	Tumours and Other Affections of Female Genital Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Accidents and Diseases of Parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
60	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	2	1	1	1	...	2	5	10	8	2	32	...
61	Deaths by Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	...	12	...
62	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Murder .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
64	All other Causes	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	7	8	...	22	...
ALL CAUSES		47	22	6	5	13	17	76	195	345	80	807	...

